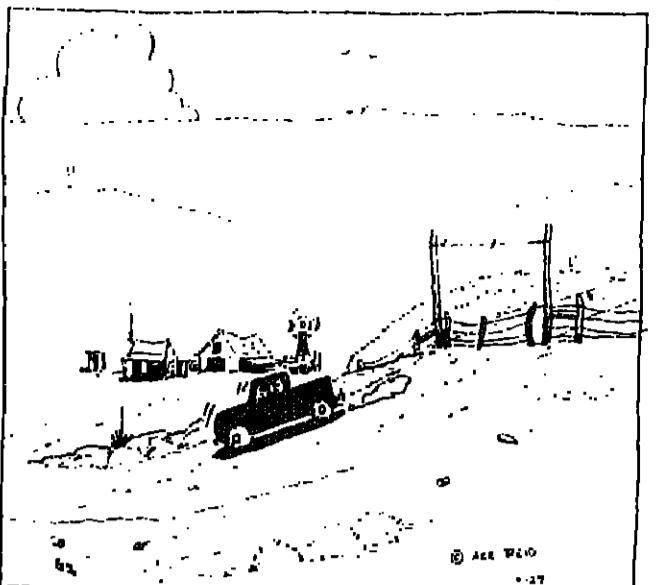


Reagan asks for delay in export subsidy action



"Now if we hadn't spent a bunch of money improv' this place it shore would look like heck!"

Western Livestock Journal

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27th Annual CCFA Conference:

Speaker says feeders must alter images, educate public

By PAMELA MARCOTTE

"The subject that I am going to address probably seems strange and unnecessary. It is not my usual topic when talking to cattle feeders," said Dr. R.L. Preston, Chairman of the Department of Animal Science at Washington State University. Preston was a featured speaker at the Colorado Cattle Feeder Assn.'s (CCFA) 27th annual conference recently held in Vail.

When consumers then hear that scientific discoveries are being utilized to enhance food production they are confused. The United States' food supply, which takes a lower proportion of consumers' income than anywhere in the world, is taken for granted said Preston.

"They are told that farm animals no longer live free and tranquil lives but are confined, surgically mutilated, socially deprived and killed to satisfy man's desire for a luxury diet—a diet that is harmful to human health, wasteful of natural resources, destructive of wildlife habitats, contributes to soil erosion, causes pollution and is inhumane."

Animals are said to have rights and according to some consumers the cattle industry has taken these rights away.

In February the Minnesota Poultry Industries Assn. presented a Code of Ethics for animal welfare. The code stipulates the basic requirements for livestock welfare as: the provision of readily accessible fresh water and nutritionally adequate food as required, sufficient light for satisfactory inspection, the rapid diagnosis and treatment of injury and disease, emergency provision in the event of a breakdown of essential mechanical equipment, flooring which neither harms nor causes undue strain, and the avoidance of mutilation.

Preston concluded that a code of ethics be established by cattlemen to focus on the concerns of animal welfare. "Proper animal welfare is a necessary ingredient in any successful animal production system. This does not mean that animals will never suffer any pain or that they will be allowed to do completely as they please. Realistic concern for animal welfare will not only result in greater comfort for animals, it will also enhance productive efficiency."

Coming Events

Aug. 21-23—Colorado State Fair, Pueblo, Colo.

Aug. 26-28—Brahman Clinic, Wimberly, Texas.

Aug. 27—Colorado State Fair Jr. & Open Simmental Show, Pueblo, Colo.

1981

HORSE AUCTIONS

Aug. 30—Stetey Quarter Horse Dispersal, Bozeman, Mont.

Sept. 4—Jerry Smith Quarter Horse Dispersal, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Sept. 5—Stan Glover Arabian Auction, Horse Sale, Colorado Springs, Colo.

1981

CATTLE AUCTIONS

Aug. 30—Brahman Sale of Sale, Wimberly, Texas.

Sept. 4—Ode Cumberlin Auctioneers, Inc., Livestock, Mts., Mts., Auction.

Sept. 5—Ode Cumberlin Auctioneers, Inc., Livestock, Mts., Mts., Auction.

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Budget constraints prompt change in school program's procurements

Reagan administration budget constraints probably will prompt changes in the school lunch program and may change the size of serving in the average school lunch, USDA officials told CNS.

According to Marvin Eskin, head of the food branch of USDA's Food and Nutrition Services, USDA will be moving away from purchases of highly processed food products during 1982 and will focus more on raw products. He said an increased emphasis on purchases of raw products, including meat and poultry items, would allow USDA to get more food for its dollar and to remove the maximum possible amount of surplus commodities from the market with USDA surplus removal funds.

The stabilization on agricultural prices through

purchases of surplus commodities is one of the foremost functions of the school lunch procurement program.

Eskin said that USDA will have about \$400 million to use in purchasing, transporting and handling commodities for school programs for fiscal year 1982, down significantly from the \$615 million allocated in fiscal 1981. However, despite the reduced funds available for fiscal 1982, USDA purchases of high protein items, such as meat and poultry, may nearly equal fiscal 1981 procurement volume. Donations of high-protein items are very popular with schools, he said.

During the 1981-82 school year, USDA probably will be buying somewhat less of about everything for dona-

tions to schools, according to Connor Kennett, chief of USDA's Poultry and Dairy Quality division. He said substantially less processed poultry will be purchased by USDA during the upcoming school year. For instance, USDA will probably be substituting purchases of cut-up chicken for previous purchases of such items as cooked breaded chicken, and more purchases of whole turkeys instead of turkey rolls, Kennett said.

With the exception of some canned pork and beef, processed products have not figured prominently in USDA's past red meat purchases, Henry Ehler, chief procurement for USDA's Livestock, Meat and Grain Quality division told CNS. Ehler said it may not be possible to eliminate canned meats entirely from the mix of foods USDA buys

for school lunches since schools like these items because they can be stored easily.

Ehler said surplus removal funds, one of the sources of school lunch program procurement monies, have traditionally been used to finance most of the pork and beef USDA buys. He said beef and pork probably will again be eligible for these funds during 1981-82 because of somewhat depressed market for those products. These funds are sometimes reallocated as commodities unexpectedly come into surplus at the school year progresses.

Between Oct. 1, 1980, and July 1, 1981, USDA school lunch procurements

included 19.6 million lb. of breaded chicken, valued at \$16.2 million; 39.9 million lb. of cut-up chicken, valued at \$24.7 million; 2.4 million lb. of drum sticks and thighs, valued at \$1.4 million; 12.3 million lb. of turkey rolls, valued at \$14.3 million; 37 million lb. of whole turkeys, valued at \$27.1 million; 504,000 lb. of chicken patties, valued at \$678,000; 8.4 million lb. of canned boned poultry, valued at \$10.7 million; 490,000 lb. of turkey roasts, valued at \$683,000; 39.3 million lb. of frozen ground pork, valued at \$47.6 million; 11 million lb. of canned pork, valued at \$14.8 million; 48.9 million lb. of beef, valued at \$58.5 million; and 216,000 lb. of meatball stew, valued at \$217,000.

In addition to changing commodity purchase pat-

terns, USDA is considering changes in the meal standards it imposes on schools participating in its lunch program. These changes are being considered because FNS officials feel that the reduced meal subsidies schools will get in fiscal 1983 may cause some schools to drop out of the program.

An FNS task force recently recommended allowing elementary schools participating in the lunch program to serve a minimum 1.5-ounce serving of meat, poultry or meat alternative per school meal. The current required minimum serving size is 2.0 ounces.

FNS reportedly is considering implementing this change soon to allow schools to adopt the cost-saving measure early on in the 1981-82 school year.

It is the year 2020. The Great Basin-South Rocky Mountain sub-region contains contrasting economic, environmental and political vs.

of the Northern Rocky Mountain sub-region are now seen to be temporary, cities in the southern Rockies are continuing to build upon the economic structure begun during the fossil fuel boom period.

Researchers predict Western growth trends: **Range prices to fall, Denver, Salt Lake to be strip cities**

from the standpoint of physical characteristics, economic structure, business climate, development potential and regional vs.

the Donner area contains exclusive clubs and resorts available only to the wealthiest residents.

Others desiring mountain

recreation must travel farther and farther to find space in carefully rationed, expensive recreation areas.

While the Great Basin-South Rocky Mountain sub-region contains diverse elements and contrasting trends, the northern New Mexico area lies in sharpest contrast.

Santa Fe, known for its cultural and religious heritage and its resistance to outside influence, continues to prosper and grow, primarily in non-industrial activities.

Recreation, retirement and cultural activities provide the economic base of the area. Although suffering from the beginning problems of congestion, this area strives to retain much of its original character.

Albuquerque, like Denver, has become more white collar than blue collar. But it still provides services for mining, the military and education.

Solar and geothermal energy provide adequate space heating while cooling is provided by the altitude.

This region is now experiencing one of the highest growth rates in the West.

Overall, the Great Basin-South Rocky Mountain sub-region continues to expand rapidly and is one of the three major political power centers of the West.

ROOF COATINGS

Old roofs of composition shingles and metal shingles can be repaired many ways. Anyone can apply by brush M.A. BLACK is a mineral asphalt that dries in 10 minutes.

Being thin, it penetrates the cracks and can, by itself, stop most leaks. Not a tar T.M. WHITE is a white coating developed especially for use over the old roof.

Either may be used without the other. Best recommendation is that the M.A. BLACK be applied, then two coats of T.M. WHITE. This very permanent repair is a cold surface coating much to cooling in summer. This is our 5th year. Write for our catalog. We ship same day order is received.

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In the opinion of McKean and Diemer, the year 2020 in this sub-region will look like this:

The large coal strip mines of southern and eastern Utah and western Colorado, have, for the most part, been shifted to alcohol production for use in the automotive and transportation sector. Giant, coal-fired, electric power generation plants, how worn out and obsolete, stand idle.

Coal and coal-derived alcohol from the area provide a major source of export revenue for the nation.

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The vast regions of Nevada serve as a relatively safe place for stationing receptors for solar satellite transmission. Nevada and southern Utah have been selected for solar stations because they are located near the high population centers of California and the Desert Southwest.

While many of the cities

attendant communication, computation and research centers, elitist values dominate.

Gone are the wheeler-dealer resource developers who prevailed during the fossil fuel boom.

Mountain communities in

Although energy extraction no longer provides a large part of the economic base, abundant supplies of solar, geothermal and fossil fuels (in that order of importance), in combination with a declining fossil fuel demand, limit their growth.

Ranchers, who once sold out to coal and oil interests, now find land prices rising and grazing use again attractive.

South of Denver, the heavy machinery and equipment manufacturing areas around Pueblo stagnates as demand for earth-moving and coal mining and conversion equipment declines.

To the west, Nevada, which is primarily government-owned, has served as a place for land-based defense systems and experimentation—activities now precluded by population pressure from New Mexico.

Vast defense installations now lie idle, as modern technology requires sea and space defense systems.

Western Nevada cities thrive as retirement centers and recipients of the California population over-

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Market Roundup:

C-O-F, grain report generate optimism

NEW INDICATIONS OF CHEAPER feed grain through the remainder of 1981 and a bullish USDA seven state cattle-on-feed report are causing stockmen and feeders to reassess business decisions for the balance of the year.

A USDA crop production report issued last week projected domestic corn output at 7,785 billion bushels—above market expectations. Some grain specialists are now saying the crop could rival the record 7,939 billion bushel crop of 1979.

Even the crop report, however, took a back seat to the latest cattle-on-feed showing a 28% drop from a year earlier in July placements.

Dressed beef prices for choice YG-3 500-700 carcasses continue to average \$104/700-900 lb. carcasses \$105. Dressed prices have traded in the \$103-105 per cwt. range for four weeks. What's changed is that the carcass cut-out value, which improved margins for boxers has increased demand for carcasses.

With grazing conditions good to excellent in most areas and predictions of record grain harvest this fall, new optimism in feeder cattle trade pushed prices \$2 higher.

ARIZONA GOOD TO MOSTLY choice slaughter steers \$68; mostly good \$66-67; Holsteins \$63.60-64.50, California good-choice steers \$64.66-50; good \$63-65. Southern desert good-choice \$68.50; good \$67.50. Choice heifers \$63-65; good-choice \$62-68; good \$61; utility-good heifers \$60.50. Washington-Oregon mostly choice steers \$66.50-67, guaranteed loads to \$67.75. Mostly choice heifers \$63-65, to \$66.75 with guarantees. Idaho choice steers \$66-68.50. Mostly choice heifers \$63-64.

MONTANA MOSTLY CHOICE steers \$64-65. Mostly choice heifers \$61-62. Wyoming-Nebraska, not enough sales to establish trend. Few steers on carcass basis at \$103.50 delivered. Choice heifers \$63.25-64. Kansas choice steers \$66-68.50; good-choice \$64.50-65.50; Holsteins \$59.50-60. Choice heifers \$63.50-64; mostly choice \$62.50-63.50; good-choice including heiferettes \$62-63.50. Colorado mostly choice steers \$65.50-66.25; choice to \$66.75; mostly choice Holsteins \$60-61. Mostly choice heifers \$63.50-64.50.

NEW MEXICO CHOICE STEERS \$68.25-66.75; good-choice \$65-66; good Holsteins \$62.50. Choice heifers \$63.25-64; good-choice \$63-63.50; good \$63. Texas-Oklahoma mostly choice steers \$66.50-67; good-choice \$65-66; good, including Holsteins and corrientes \$61-63.50; good heifers \$64.25; mostly choice \$63.50-64; good-choice \$63-64; heiferettes \$60-62.

CALIFORNIA MD. FRAME #1 steers 475-500 lb. \$59-61; 725-900 lb. \$59-60. Heifers 575 lb. \$55.60-60.75 lb. \$53.55. Washington, Oregon, Idaho md. frame #1 steers 400-500 lb. \$62-66.75; 500-600 lb. \$64-65.50; 800-1000 lb. \$66-67.50. Montana md. frame #1 steers 600-625 lb. \$64-65; heifers 650-725 lb. \$63-67. Wyoming, Nebraska, South Dakota, md. frame #1 steers 600-725 lb. \$63.50-63.90; 800-1025 lb. \$62.20-62.80. Heifers 500-625 lb. \$58.40-59; 700-725 lb. \$60.50.

COLORADO MD. FRAME #1 steers 475-500 lb. \$60-65.50; 600-700 lb. \$62.50-65.50; 725-1000 lb. \$60.25-63.25. Heifers 350-500 lb. \$56.75-61.50; 525-775 lb. \$57.50-60.50; 725-850 lb. \$57-59. Texas md. frame #1 steers 300-400 lb. \$71-73; 400-500 lb. \$66-68.50; 500-600 lb. \$68-71; 600-800 lb. \$62-65; 800-900 lb. \$61.50-64.25. Heifers 400-500 lb. \$55.75-60.75; 500-800 lb. \$55-58.50. Midwest choice-prime 90-120 lb. wooled spring slaughter lambs \$64-66.50; 97-119 lb. \$59.10-62.20. Choice-prime 90-120 lb. shorn #1-2 pelts \$58-58.60; 98-111 lb. \$59-62.80. San Angelo, Texas, good slaughter ewes \$20-22; utility 817-20; cul. \$13-17. Midwest utility-good \$12-18.75.

SAN ANGELO CHOICE-FANCY 60-90 lb. spring feeder lambs \$62-56; 80-90 lb. \$56-57; 45-60 lb. \$50-58. Midwest choice-fancy 90-90 lb. \$56-57, few to \$63.50. Mid-good mixed sold to weak mouth stock ewes at San Angelo \$27-33 each. Choice purebred whiteface ewes and bucks sold with yearling ewes in wool; top lot \$400 each; average lot \$120-130 each; 2-5 year olds \$185-250 each. Yearling bucks in wool \$170-260 each.

SIOUX FALLS, S.D., FEEDER pigs each, US 1-2 20-30 lb. \$22.50-30; 30-40 lb. \$31.50-38; 40-50 lb. \$38-40; 50-60 lb. \$40-44; 60-70 lb. \$42-46; 70-80 lb. \$45-50. US 1-2 210-250 lb. barrows-gilts at Omaha \$52.25-56.75, few \$58. US 1-3 240-270 lb. \$52-52.50. US 1-3 sows 300-650 lb. \$44-75-45.50.

Cattle prices are likely to receive near-term support and long term pressure from the cheaper feed prospects, market analysts say. In the near-term, cheaper feed could cause reduced non-fed slaughter. Cheaper feed should increase feedlot demand for feeder cattle, and probably boost the spirits of cow-calf operators to keep animals on the relatively lush pastures and ranges this year. Ample overall grain supplies also would make stockmen more likely to graze-out wheat pastures.

Long-term, these cattle will come off feed at heavier weights, which could weigh on cash and futures prices around the first of the year. High interest rates will continue to make feedlots hesitant to place more cattle. Since cow-calf producers already own the cattle and have no further interest, higher attractive finishing rates could encourage many to finish their own cattle at custom lots.

GLEN RICHARDSON

CENTRAL AUCTION ROUNDUP

[Reports as quoted by markets]
PORT CITY STOCKYARDS
Sedalia, Texas, Aug. 13

2,058 head received: Feeder steers, md. frame 1 250-300 lb. \$53-67; 300-350 lb. \$76-83; 350-400 lb. \$70-76; 400-450 lb. \$68-74; 450-500 lb. \$58-62; 500-550 lb. \$58.60-63. Sm. frame 1 250-300 lb. \$78-82; 300-350 lb. \$78-82; 350-400 lb. \$82-86; 400-450 lb. \$86-90; 450-500 lb. \$86-90; 500-550 lb. \$86-90; 550-600 lb. \$86-90; 600-650 lb. \$86-90; 650-700 lb. \$86-90; 700-750 lb. \$86-90; 750-800 lb. \$86-90; 800-850 lb. \$86-90; 850-900 lb. \$86-90; 900-950 lb. \$86-90; 950-1,000 lb. \$86-90.

1,005 head received: Feeder steers, heavy, md. frame 1 250-300 lb. \$62-63; lighter \$61.50-62.50. Calves 350-420 lb. \$87-90-97. Feeder heifers, 350-400 lb. \$58-64. Slaughter cattle, 1-2 350-400 lb. \$58-60; 2-3 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 3-4 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 4-5 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 5-6 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 6-7 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 7-8 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 8-9 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 9-10 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 10-11 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 11-12 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 12-13 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 13-14 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 14-15 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 15-16 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 16-17 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 17-18 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 18-19 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 19-20 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 20-21 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 21-22 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 22-23 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 23-24 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 24-25 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 25-26 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 26-27 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 27-28 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 28-29 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 29-30 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 30-31 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 31-32 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 32-33 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 33-34 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 34-35 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 35-36 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 36-37 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 37-38 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 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183-184 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 184-185 350-450 lb. \$58-60; 185-186 350-

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